

DISTRIBUTION in one hundred and forty-four missions, during the Half-year ended on the 31st Dec 1900.

Amounts paid to or received by the estate subsequent to the date of liquidation, wages and salaries, and expenses of administration, and advertising expenses.				Amount of amounts remitted to Assignees.				Amount secured to preferred Creditors, and amounts paid to sums paid for release of remainder of property.				Amount of Dividend to unsecured Creditors.				Balance of undivided	
£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s.	
10	13	0	0	1	2	9	0	100	9	1	0	100	9	1	0	0	0
7	7	0	0	1	7	0	0	61	8	7	0	61	8	7	0	0	0
0	13	0	0	7	10	0	0	11	7	0	0	11	7	0	0	0	0
17	11	6	0	5	0	0	0	18	10	0	0	18	10	0	0	0	0
6	18	0	0	2	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
0	18	0	0	1	11	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
0	10	6	0	8	8	8	0	28	13	8	0	.....	.....	.....	0	0
0	10	6	0	0	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	18	1	0	0
0	10	6	0	0	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	18	1	0	0
0	11	6	0	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6	5	0	0
0	17	0	0	4	4	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5	6	0	0
0	11	6	0	0	10	0	0	1	1	1	0	.....	.....	.....	0	0
0	11	6	0	5	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	10	0	0	0
2	11	6	0	0	17	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	2	0	0	0
0	18	0	0	0	10	0	0	4	5	9	0	31	9	11	0	0	
0	18	0	0	100	5	0	0	56	0	0	0	1,129	15	1	0	0	
8	12	4	0	4	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	6	0	0
1	3	9	0	2	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	3	0	0
1	1	8	0	2	5	0	0	5	16	0	0	.....	.....	.....	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	0	0	0
36	19	0	0	32	17	2	0	8	14	0	0	167	14	0	0	0	
0	1	6	0	4	17	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	0	0	0
1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15	4	0	0
16	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17	7	0	0
1	1	8	0	8	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	3	10	0	0
1	7	0	0	2	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	19	8	0	0
0	10	6	0	1	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	19	9	0	0
0	10	6	0	1	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	3	0	0
0	10	6	0	3	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13	0	0	0
0	10	6	0	3	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	20	0	0	0
0	10	6	0	2	3	0	0	70	11	6	0	5	4	9	0	0	
0	10	6	0	3	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6	10	0	0
67	15	0	0	2	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	0	0	0
1	2	0	0	96	4	2	0	16	13	4	0	1,313	15	0	0	0	
0	18	0	0	4	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	17	6	0	0
1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	0	0	0
1	2	0	0	4	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	17	6	0	0
0	6	6	0	1	19	7	0	7	16	1	0	11	1	4	0	0	
10	11	0	0	8	0	18	9	0	23	4	0	43	10	6	0	0	
0	2	7	0	0	12	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	0	0	0
2	17	0	0	2	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	3	0	0
0	13	0	0	3	3	0	0	22	18	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	2
0	13	0	0	3	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	7	0	0
0	8	6	0	2	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	6	0	0
0	1	0	0	11	6	6	0	36	19	9	0	5	5	6	0	0	
4	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	5	8	0	0	10	18	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6	2	0	0
1	1	0	0	3	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,623	11	8	0	0
0	7	6	0	2	2	0	0	4	6	6	0	.....	.....	.....	9	19
0	7	6	0	1	9	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16
1	17	0	0	3	6	0	0	10	3	8	0	20	14	7	0	0	
101	1	0	0	3	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	2	0	0	0
0	5	6	0	4	2	6	0	16	0	0	0	18	13	0	0	0	
0	13	6	0	4	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	0
0	12	0	0	4	0	0	0	14	16	2	0	61	15	0	0	0	
0	43	6	0	3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6	0	0	0
0	18	0	0	7	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	84	3	0	0	0	
0	10	6	0	2	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	6	0	0
1	6	6	0	2	2	19	0	3	9	6	0	16	4	0	0	0	
1	3	6	0	2	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16
1	13	0	0	38	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	408	15	9	0	0
1	13	0	0	2	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	9	0	0
0	13	0	0	1	1	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16
0	13	0	0	2	11	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1	14	6	0	2	11	9	0	10	2	0	0	35	18	10	0	0	
0	17	0	0	2	2	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	0	0	0
0	6	7	0	4	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12
0	14	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	19	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
0	10	6	0	3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
0	10	6	0	3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
0	10	6	0	3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
0	10	6	0	3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
16	1	0	0	30	0	0	0	21	7	0	0	531	1	9	0	0	
0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	19	9	0	0
0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	19	9	0	0
0	0	18	0	4	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	18	0	0	0
0	1	3	0	4	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	2	0	0
0	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
11	17	0	0	21	15	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	9	8	0	0
0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	9	0	0	0
0	6	17	0	6	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	18	10	0	0
0	10	12	0	47	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	19	3	0	0
0	1	11	6	19	34	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	3	3	0	0
107	3	6	0	13	4	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	6	0	0	0
16	18	0	0	98	7	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	19	1	0	0
0	18	6	0	3	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
.....	3	2	0	0	0
0	18	6	0	3	3	0	0	0
.....	4	15	0	0	0
.....	16	0	0	0	16	10	0	0	0
74	18	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
0	13	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
0	35	6	0	3	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	13	17	0	0	0	0
0	17	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
90	19	0	0	57	15	6	0	20	18	0	0	742	5	8	0	0	0
0	15	0	0	10	4	6	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
0	15	0	0	1	1	6	0	0
0	15	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
0	4	3	9	0	8	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	2	10	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
0	12	13	0	4	2	2	0	0
0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
1	3	1	0	2	10	0	0	0
1	3	1	0	2	10	0	0	0
1	3	1	0	2	10	0	0	0
1	3	1	0	2	10	0	0				

823	5	1	1,114	11	9	1,155	4	3	13,791	17	9	757	14
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more in the freight department, says Charles Lawrence,

satisfactory.

That the circumstances referred to, the directors of the company being unable to follow the course adopted at the half-yearly meetings in 1953 and 1954, supplementing the dividend with an additional payment of £200,000, and the fact that the annual half-yearly dividend is 9½ per cent, free of income-tax.

The warrants for the half-year ending 31st March were issued on 1st June, and the proportions of net profit are requested to take into account the fact that £100,000 will be calculated on £30 for the three months between 1st October and 31st December, 1954, and on £35 for the three months between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1955.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. F. HOWELL, secretary.

It was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, as follows:

1st. That the report now read, which has been circulated amongst the proprietors, be adopted.

2nd. That the dividend for the half-year ending 31st March last, be now declared for the half-year ending 31st March last, and that payment of the dividend be made, clear of income-tax, on and after the 23rd inst.

3rd. That the best thanks of the proprietors be voted to the Board and the managing directors, for the efficient manner in which they continue to conduct the business of the company.

SHAWING, & CO. on the MURUMBIDGE—TITICACA RIVER, EXPENDITURE, 19th instant, says—Shawing has not yet fairly completed the work on the Titicaca river, after the late rains, and the present magnificent spring weather, will doubtless hasten operations. Although the weather is very dry, the water in the lake is now at a level which prevailed for the greater part of three days, heavy and frequent, and, well, I hope, have sufficed to fill the lake to the back country; while the freshets of the spring are not likely to be so frequent, and now coming down will rise to a level which will be sufficiently to enable the settlers to commence working once. Fed, too, is improving rapidly, with a fine spring of water, and the prospects of the season, the appearance of affairs almost induces the hope of the numerous predictions of a dry summer may prove untrue.

On taking away the hide, I told prisoner that it was Mr. [redacted] and that some

[illegible]

I have never disposed of the dark red bullock; on the 21st,

[illegible]

ing been addressed by Mr. Walsh, for the defence,

ality, the foreman stating that they did not think there was a sufficient evidence. His Honor said that it would appear that the jury wished to return a verdict of not guilty—a verdict recognized by the Scotch law, but not by the English law. Did they believe, or disbelieve Mr. Richardson? The jury said that they considered there was a doubt, and had given the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. His Honor said that he further considered their verdict. After an absence of about ten minutes, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Prisoner was then discharged.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of James Phillips, an adjourned examination. Several witnesses were examined, and the meeting adjourned till the next day.

BEFORE THE REGISTRAR.

In the estate of John Brims, a single meeting. One debt was proved.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.—At 10: Corneilus J. O'Donnell, Richard A. W. Green, Sarah Benjamin, James B. Ridge, and John J. O'Donnell.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.—At 10: James Phillips, Charles Brims, William

Charles K. Murray (deceased), second; William Bishop (deceased). Thomas Harris. Charles Rife. James W. Jackson.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
The following persons were brought before the Court, of whom four were discharged.
Bridget Higgins, for having violently and maliciously assaulted the person of John W. Gibbons, on the 10th inst., in default to be imprisoned fourteen days.
John W. Gibbons, for having violently and maliciously assaulted the person of Bridget Higgins, on the 10th inst., and Catherine Brown to be imprisoned three months, as vagrants, having neither fixed abode nor followings.
John Mulholland, apprehended for protection, on suspicion of being a person of unusual mind dangerous to the public peace, in default to be imprisoned for medical treatment, in default of giving sureties for his good behavior.
John Mulholland, for having been drunk, on the 10th inst., in default to be imprisoned for periods varying from eight hours to fourteen days, same for riotous conduct on the 10th inst., in default to be imprisoned for periods varying from eight hours to fourteen days.
On the summons paper were sixteen cases. In Hart v. [illegible] the defendant was fined \$20., and in Copps v. [illegible] the defendant was fined \$10.
In [illegible] v. Moore, for threatening language, the defendant

to peace on pain of a month's imprisonment. Orders were made in two wages cases, and in one for the illegal draw-

to property. Of the last, three were dismissed, five were suspended and one was fined. The one fined after number was Clarke W. Hart, an affiliation case, tried Tuesday, the 6th, with charging before Messrs. Finley and Johnson. The coming of the court was adjourned to the 10th, and Mr. Raper's conviction was instated. The case was reargued, until Wednesday, the 10th, on which day it was postponed by reason of the matter of Holroyd vs. the State, and the court adjourned until the 11th. The remainder of the day. When the Court adjourned for refreshment this morning, Mr. Richard Johnson, for the defense, appeared before the court, and presented his case for adjournment until the 11th, and the court adjourned at 3 p.m., and asked the magistrate to present his further hearing; and considering the present construction of the law, and the circumstances of the case, Mr. Finley changing his day of attendance, and the case of his brother magistrate, he would leave the day to the magistrate to attend. Mr. Carroll assented, and confirmed the adjournment until the 11th. The court adjourned until Finley's attendance on Wednesday instead of Tuesday.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Sutherland, Smithers, Russell

WATER POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.
Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. E. French and Mr. E. Kaper.
JAMES HIGGINS was brought up and remanded for medical treatment, it supposed to be of unsound mind, was again brought up, and was again remanded, being yet unfit to be allowed to leave.
JAMES CONNELLY was fined 10s., with the alternative of being sent to the night-house imprisonment, for drunkenness and using bad language in George-street.
JOHN O'NEILL was charged with refusing to give his name from Brisbane to Sydney by the steamer Lady Macquarie. When the fine—12s. 6d.—was demanded by the officers, he said that he had no money, and had come on board to go to Sydney, and that he was starving.
JAMES O'NEILL was fined 20s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned for fourteen days.
MICHAEL O'DWY, a seaman, charged with stealing a silver containing a silver cup, fork, and spoon, and a gold watch, the property of one of the officers on board H. M. S. Calliope, was committed till to-morrow.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

Latitude 33° 51' N., Longitude 108° 40' W.
Magnetic Variation 11° 46', 190° 138 East. Height above the
Sea 100 feet.

Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 p.m.
Mean Time, or 23.55 to 14 m. Greenwich Mean Time.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force
of Wind, Direction, and State of Sky, Velocity of Wind,
estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall, estimated in inches
per square foot. Temperature of Water.

(Humidity, &c. 100.
State of Clouds, 0 to 10.
Direction, &c. 10.
Direction, &c. 10.)

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1865. CIVIL RECORDING.

Hour.	Barom- eter.	Temper- ature in Shade.	Humid- ity.	Direction.	Wind Force.	Velocity of Wind in Miles per Hour.	Rain.	Range.
5 a.m.	30.20	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
6	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
7	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
8	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
9	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
10	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
11	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
12	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
13	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
14	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
15	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
16	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
17	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
18	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
19	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
20	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
21	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
22	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
23	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0
24	30.22	50.5	91	Cal.	0	0	0	5.0

Station	3019	58.1	97	S. S.W.	0.09	11	9.0	10.32	4.0
Exposure	24 hours	67.3	87.3		0.36	11	9.0	10.32	4.5
REL. HUMIDITY IN THE MORNING	Exposure, 24 hours..... 0.142								
Maximum.....	66.4	Bs-maximum.....	118.8						
Minimum.....	59.3	Gr-minimum.....	49.7						
Mean.....	62.8	Over-water.....	62.9						
Range.....	16.1								

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1865. CIVIL RECORDING.

STATION.	At 9 A.M.		Wind.		For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.			
	Barometer.	Therm. in shade.	Direction.	Force.	Max. in 24 hours.	Minimum in 24 hours.	Mean.	
PRESENT STATION	30.160	62.8	W.N.W.	1-4	6	57	0-4	

Station	3019	58.1	97	S. S.W.	0.09	11	9.0	10.32	4.0
Exposure	24 hours	67.3	87.3		0.36	11	9.0	10.32	4.5
REL. HUMIDITY	Exposure, 24 hours..... 0.142								
Maximum	66.4	85							
Minimum	59.3	68							118.8
Mean	62.8	76.4							49.7
Range	16.1	17							68.9

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1885. CIVIL RECORDING.

STATION.	At 9 A.M.		Wind.		For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.			
	Barometer.	Therm. in shade.	Direction.	Force.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Mean.	Rel. Hum.
PRESENT STATION	30.160	62.8	W.N.W.	1-4	66.4	53.7	0-4	

Town	30 125 65 1	04	S.E.	100 0	72 0	56 0	
Lighthouse	30 126 42 2	82	S.	100 0	69 5	69 7	
RENTALS	30 098 14 0		K.	100 0	69 5	69 7	0-30
STREET	30 069 20 8	71	Calif.	80 0	72 0	33 0	
ALBERT	30 047 19 9	37	S.E.	100 0	63 1	41 1	
STREET	30 079 62 3	55	S.W.	100 0	63 1	41 1	
RENTAL	30 098 14 0	43	W.	100 0	75 1	47 1	0

GEORGE R. SMALLY, Government Astronomer.

D I A R Y .

	1885.		Sun.				High Water at
			Miles.	Notes.			Fort Denison.
11							
11	THURSDAY		8 55	1 51	1	8 52	1 48

MOON.—New, 20d. 4h. 51m. a.m.; Full, 4d. 25h. 57m. p.m.

CONTENTS OF SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

Page

... from the 1st August to 31st September	...
... of the Message of the General	...
... of Madame René Flew	...
... of Mr. Plunket: The University—Political Working of the Land Law—Revolution at Victoria: Political Crime—Aboriginal Races—Long-Woolled Sheep	...
... of the Metropolitan Spring Races	...
... of the New South Wales	...
... of the Gold Fields—Copper Mines—Free selection—South—State of the Country	...
... of the Improvements in the	...
... of the Work of the	...
... of the University Intelligence	...
... of the Minister and Drama	...
... of the Religions Memoranda	...
... of the Facts and Vandalism	...
... of the Incidents during the Month	...
... of the Ash Liableities and Assets	...
... of a new Steam Fire Engine	...
... of the Shipping	...
... of New Zealand: Notes on the Passing Events—Brutal Murder of	...

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

ALL other subjects of colonial interest that have occupied the public mind during the past month are of small importance compared with the struggle which is now going on in Victoria to decide whether constitutional government shall

possible in this hemisphere. Every educated man understands the meaning of the phrase. It is not that this or that form of government shall prevail; not that democracy or monarchy, or any other of those broad types which have a history in history and in fact, shall be established. It is simply this: whether, having a Constitution which prescribes certain rules and limits of action, the Constitution may be invaded by those entrusted with its administration and its balance and checks broken and destroyed. The present Assembly of Victoria was chosen to set upon any definite policy of free trade or protection: and the course which would be

When the House was assembled, it was found that a majority was disposed to echo the sentiments of one section of the electors. It is by no means clear that they expressed that opinion which would have been given by the electors in general upon a definite proposition; but the Assembly had the power and the skill to carry out the doctrines of protection far beyond the point contemplated by the Ministers in general, or by the intelligent and settled

A tariff in harmony with this scheme was suddenly adopted by Resolution. It need not be stated that it is necessary in colonies as at home that a Ministry should be prompt in dealing with Customs' changes, and to prevent that manipulation for which the mercantile world is on the watch, the revenue which the revenue would be the loser. It is equally well known that, to act upon a Resolution of the House, is a measure purely of emergency, and that the right to continue it does not go one hour beyond what is necessary to ascertain the sentiments of the Legislature. Months, however, many months, have elapsed

Since the new system of taxation was adopted, having no other sanction than a Resolution, but all the transactions of business are involved in confusion and uncertainty.

It soon became understood by the Ministers that their new tariff would encounter opposition in the Upper House. The second Chamber in Victoria is elected on a considerable qualification and by a special constituency. The GOVERNOR has neither the power of dissolution or addition; but there are certain periodical changes, and as in the colonies many casualties happen elections would occur very often. The Upper House expressed no opinion in a formal manner.

tariff or not; and whether they should be given a vote in the House of Representatives. The Ministers, however, believing that the Upper House would reject the tariff bill, decided to let it go to the Appropriation Bill, thus throwing upon it the responsibility of refusing supplies for the public service or compelling the acceptance of a new financial system. To stop the supplies would involve considerable difficulty and some suffering and would naturally excite animosity against the body whose resistance would be charged as the cause. All this scheming was simply a subversion of the legal status and constitutional power of the Upper House; and nothing could be expected

there has hitherto been to accept pastoral services as security for advances. The inability to borrow necessarily affects the stability of property. Credit plays a large part in colonial transactions, and it is not to be wondered at that the staple industry of the colony should have largely developed a credit system. Runs have been bought, sold, and run on credit to a great extent. This has been an enormous evil, but though it may have been carried to excess, pastoral occupation is not without it having obtained its present dimensions. If no new country had been taken except by those who had hard cash to invest, the process of expansion would have been

But credit has stimulated industry, and the security being now diminished in value, credit is proportionately and more than proportionately diminished. This restriction of credit, coming as it does contemporaneously with increased rental and in many cases with increased profits, is very embarrassing, and as a result the pastoral interest may be said to be in the most embarrassing condition that it has been for a long time past. To crown the whole, a large part of the country has been visited by a very severe drought. Within the last few days drought has been marvellous.

broken in upon, but only partly. A great deal of land, the quantity of pasture has destroyed a large quantity of stock. The increase on many farms has been totally annihilated, and the will have to be got up in inferior condition. Meat is at an unusually high price. Fat stock are scarce, and it has been difficult to get to market in fair condition. In this way the squatters make themselves scarce in every household. The scarcity of cattle has been promoted by a visitation of the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia. This disease com-

and a good deal of devastation and
led to the destruction of many more
than would have died of it. Stockholders
alarmed and moved their heads
the shambles while they were
and still saleable, the breeding
as well as the bullocks being consigned
the butcher. A great many cattle runs
turned into sheep runs. This was partly
because it was thought that sheep were paying
best, and partly because the system of free
tion in land was more damaging to a cattle
than to a sheep run. For a time beef was
in price, now there is a reaction, and the
threatens to remain high for some time to

Owing to the delay and difficulty of transit, a trade has sprung up in the shipping of stock coastwise. A steamer is engaged in bringing cattle from the Clarence River to Melbourne, and it is probable that a regular trade will be opened up in bringing cattle from the northern ports.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WOLLONGONG. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

WOLLONGONG RACES.

SECOND DAY.

COAST DISTRICT FURER.—Reinder, 1. Un-
etta, 2.
BELGIAN'S HAND.—Brenda, 1. Master Magnus, 2.
OF CLUB HURRICANE.—Cornwall, 1. Boco, 2.
The racing to-day was excellent, and the attendance
was equally very good. The weather was very fine.

SINGLETON.
Wednesday evening.
SINGLETON RACES.
GOLDEN PLATE.—Crucifix, 1. Flirt, 2. Sutanella, 3.
TOWN PLATE.—Sampson, 1. Lady of the Lake, 2.
STAKE.—Maritana, 1. Setan, 2.
HURRY TURNER.—Boston, 1. Flirt, 2. Boston,

of the Scurry, was sold for \$23, to Mr. Ermick.
leather fine.

GOULBURN.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

The Quarter Sessions the cases tried were as follows:—Alexander Hamilton, for false statement to Registrar, sentenced to one month's imprisonment; Charles Payne, for stealing a cheque, was guilty, and remanded for sentence; James , for wounding, was sentenced to six months' in a gaol.

TIMUT.

Wednesday evening.
The Chinese on the Upper Adolphus have been
attended on a charge of selling, as genuine opium,
storekeeper here, a spurious article made from
tea. The article is excellently got up, and would
be very much experienced judges. The case will come
on the Bench on Friday.

QUEENSLIFF.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

ARRIVED.—Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.
DEPARTED.—Sussex, Anne and Jane, Anna Australia,
Westcastle.

ADVERTISE

the Annual Steeplechase, Cadger was first, or second, and Cocktail third.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLE, at His Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horse, Carriage, Harness, Waggon, North-carts, &c.

J. MARTIN, at the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horse, Harness, &c. Much choice and valuable.

ES. PITT and **BULLIVAN**,—At Mr. J. Pullinger's Yard, 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

J. PULLINGER,—At Mr. J. Pullinger's Yard, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Weathers.

R. E. R. R., at the Market, at 11 o'clock, Sheep, Cows, calves, Lamb, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

R. D. MOORE and **CO.**—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 1 o'clock, Wine and Champagne.

H. B. COKBURN, the Auctioneer, in Parliament-street, at 11 o'clock, Choice and valuable.

[illegible]

BY THE MAIL STEAMER NORTHAM

FROM THE 19TH AUGUST TO 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1865

the bushrangers who stuck up Ginerol, and have them now lodged in the Warialda lock-up.

A kerosene shale has been discovered at Burrigorang, near the Wollondilly, which is expected to prove of rich quality. The owner of the land, while ploughing, turned up some of the shale, a piece of

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alone have proved beneficial. Her good nature was proverbial—she gave her services willingly for public charities, and for the benefit of any brother artist who sought them, and she was ever so ready to assist those of her profession who were straitened circumstances. The funeral took place on the 21st ultimo, a solitary mourning coach containing the mourners.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—MR. PLUNKETT

The appointment of Mr. PLUNKETT to the office of Attorney-General has overcome a difficulty in the path of the Administration which had operated beyond the line of immediate political action. The Attorney-General is an important officer of State entrusted in this colony with the functions of grand jury, and who ought to possess not only competent knowledge of the criminal law, but also a high and estimable character. Mr. PLUNKETT, by his long residence in this colony, and by the discharge of the duties of the office he has now resumed, has guaranteed the safety of that great power conferred on his discretion. We are sure that, while liable to all those errors of judgment incident to human affairs, his administration will be marked with the purity of his public character, and that one grand element of success in the administration of justice will be assured in the confidence of the people.

There is something, no doubt, in the union of Mr. COWPER and Mr. PLUNKETT in one Ministry rather to be remarked, and which has its comical side. We all remember how warm their debate: how absolute their separation. But are years to do nothing in removing political asperities, and obliterating the quarrels of the past? When Mr. PLUNKETT had accepted of Mr. COWPER a seat in the Upper House, after having resigned it formally as a protest against what he deemed, and what a great portion of the public believed it to be, an act of wrong, he himself manifested that injury, and prepared the way for a more perfect reconciliation. It does not become us, in any aspect of social standing, to discourage such understandings wherever they can be made without means without sacrifice of principle. In small societies like this, it is not possible to maintain the business of life without a jubilee much oftener than fifty years—when old debts shall be cancelled—the old grudges shall be forgiven, and when men shall start anew, forgetting the things which are behind, and reaching forward to those which are before.

Mr. PLUNKETT's position as Attorney-General will not, we presume, imply any complete approbation, or even recognition of the policy of the Government. We know very well that in theory every Minister is responsible. This is a great difficulty in the practical working of our institutions, often preventing the co-operation of men between whom there cannot be any close agreement of opinion, or even extended concert and political action. But government must be conducted, and if without soiling his reputation or sacrificing his duty, any public man can yield support in a function so important as the law, we have nothing to say in opposition. A pure partisan might wish for confusion and disorder which would throw disgrace on his antagonist, but the public do not carry their antipathies so far; and we have no wish to see the coach overturned in which we are journeying in order to disgrace the driver.

We have understood that the appointment of Mr. PLUNKETT has resulted from the friendly intervention of His Excellency, and arose from the extreme difficulty of the present position. The fact is that the office of Attorney-General is not worth acceptance by the leaders of the Bar, and counsel in a secondary position cannot accept it because it is temporary. For example, we believe the office was tendered to a barrister now in receipt of a salary and very well qualified to take it, but, not being a leader at the Bar, he would have been thrown out of his private practice as well as his present official employment, and in case of a change of Ministry would have found himself far worse situated than before. The alternative of appointing a very inexperienced man or an attorney then presents itself. In the first case there is the sacrifice of the public interest, and in the second of the dignity of the profession. It is important if the Bar is to supply the Bench, that it should have all the ordinary stimulus afforded by public employment. To have given the office to an attorney would have impaired this resource. There are men, no doubt, who want to know why an attorney is not as good a lawyer and as able a man as a barrister? We could point out some whose ability would make them formidable competitors at the Bar; but then there are other persons who ask why every man who chooses may not walk into Court as an advocate, and be heard by the Bench through the drizzling and self-conceit of legal ignorance and indecorum. There are others who say "every man his own lawyer." These philosophers are for reducing everything to their primitive elements. When they look at the finest forms of intellectual and physical humanity, they only see so much lime, water, and earthy matter. We hope, however, that these dirty philosophers may never have sufficient weight in the government of the country to impose their opinions. The graduation of public life is a source of general safety as well as perfection, and the shades which distinguish impart a healthy dignity without inducing a sense of degradation to any. It may, however, become a question whether a Minister of Justice should not hereafter be appointed, who may rise and fall with the Cabinet without involving his status at the Bar. The Government, bound as he is to promote, as far as possible, the welfare of the State, has in this instance, we understand, only exercised that kind of mediation which the peculiarities of the case required—just as the Sovereign of England interferes in certain emergencies, and by the expression of a trust smoothes personal obstacles to political co-operation.

This arrangement will save the country a sum of money, because Mr. PLUNKETT's pension will be suspended so long as he retains office. We believe the difference is not more than £300 per annum, but the pecuniary question did not, we presume, enter into the consideration of the subject. Mr. PLUNKETT was anxious to assist the public in a moment of difficulty, and will, doubtless, be happy to find in its removal the path to that leisure which he is entitled to enjoy. When we look at the compositions of Ministries which have governed this country for the last several years, it is useless to lay much stress upon congenialities of social habits or political opinion. We find in the same cabinet men who hold themselves entitled to pass from one side of the House to the other at pleasure, and to enter into any combination that may suit their personal interest. Men like Mr. PLUNKETT will at least refuse co-operation with anything, in his judgment, opposed to justice and clear and unquestionable law.

(Sydney Morning Herald, August 20.)

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the University has, we understand, at a full meeting, and by a decided majority, passed a by-law to give effect to the change announced by Mr. DAS THORNTON at the last Commencement. The new by-law must be submitted to the Executive for approval before it can be acted upon. But as the present Attorney-General is also one of the members of the Senate, the legal approval of the Crown Law Officers will be little more than a matter of form. For a time there was some doubt as to whether the proposed change was legal—whether it was not inconsistent with the statute of incorporation, and the matter was referred to the legal members of the Senate, who decided, by a majority of three to two, that it was not illegal. On receipt of this decision by the Senate the by-law was passed.

We imagine that most persons who study the Act carefully will agree with the opinion that there is nothing in the Act to forbid the proposed arrangement; at the same time it is equally clear that it is opposed to the spirit of the eleventh clause. The provisions of that clause make it evident that the framers of the Act did not contemplate the admission to degrees of students who had enjoyed only the benefit of private tuition. If they had done so, the clause was pure surplusage. They opened the doors wide to all kinds of colleges and schools, but the idea was still clearly dominant, that attendance at some educational establishment or other was an essential part of the discipline contemplated.

It is quite clear that during recent discussions the bearing of this clause has been overlooked, and what has helped to conceal it has been the Affiliated College system. It is known that a strong effort was made by a certain party to secure for those colleges a separate educational status independent of the University, and yet recognised by it. That effort was successfully resisted as contrary to the fundamental purpose of those colleges, and hence it came to be considered that no other colleges had that privilege. If the colleges handsomely endowed with land, money, and a perpetual salary for the Principal, could not be allowed to take a teaching status equivalent to that of the University classes, it was assumed as a matter of course that other and less pretentious institutions could not; and hence it has been tacitly supposed that the University professors had a monopoly of the right to teach all who wanted to go up for a degree. This was a very natural inference, but it was a wrong one. The fact is that the Affiliated Colleges are set off in this respect in badger—golden chains. For the sake of a bit of ground and an endowment they parted with their liberty. The students at Moore College, supposing the teaching there to be up to the standard required to get the necessary certificate from the Senate, can go up for their degrees without ever attending a single lecture at the University, but the students at St. Paul's cannot. The students at Lyndhurst, under the like condition as to the efficiency of the curriculum, can learn everything from their own denominational teachers—Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Physics, as well as Metaphysics and History, and they can go up for a degree with a Lyndhurst certificate of attendance at lectures. But the students of St. John's have no such privileges. The Wesleyans, after collecting the money for an affiliated college, thought better of the scheme, and returned the subscriptions to the donors. If Wesley College had been built its resident students would have been under obligation to attend the University lectures. As it is, obligation, and only show themselves at the University to pass the necessary examinations for a degree. The Presbyterians have hitherto failed to establish a college, from want of agreement amongst themselves; but since their recent union the project has again revived. It is optional with them now to choose between a subsidised college under trammels or a voluntary college free. On the one side is the temptation of a valuable piece of land, a handsome donation from the public purse, and a perpetual salary for the Principal. On the other is the exemption from all State interference or control, and the liberty to be as economical or as expensive in starting the college as the finances of the denomination may make convenient. The situation of the college, too, may be anywhere, either in town or country.

This is how the matter stands under the Act of Parliament, and according to the original design of the University. The recent by-law, supposing it to be confirmed, of course goes much further, and dispenses even with the necessity of attending a college. There are two limitations, however, to this privilege, which it is important that those who are interested in it should note. The first is that an application must be made to the Senate for a license to dispense with attendance on lectures, and this dispensation must be renewed annually. Every separate application will be dealt with on its own merits. It is not intended to encourage private study as distinguished from attendance at lectures, and the dispensation will probably not be granted where there is no obstacle to strict attendance. But it is desired to meet the case of those who from any cause are unable to attend any lectures, and who, yet through forced to study privately, are anxious to take a degree. They are not to be shut out from that opportunity because of the disadvantages to which they may be subject in learning. But they are not to have the dispensation except they are subject to such a disability as will warrant it. Practically, there will probably be very few applications under this by-law. Time will show. But at any rate the existence of this new arrangement will remove a ground of complaint.

The second point to be noticed is that though students non-attendant at the lectures can compete for scholarships, they cannot hold those scholarships except by subsequent attendance. But this is a matter that does not concern those who only care for a degree.

THE PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE LAND LAW.

The information given by our special correspondent as to the state of affairs among the rural settlers in the interior, is a valuable commentary on the working of our present land policy. We have had official statistics and parliamentary returns upon the subject, but these only give intelligible information to those who know a great deal more than the documents reveal. Nothing is so deceptive as statistics, if the significance of the figures is not thoroughly understood.

Considering the great complaints that have been made as to the difficulty of getting land, the amount of free selection is unexpectedly small. It is probable that many of the complaints were genuine, and that many bona fide agriculturists found what ought not to have existed, viz., a difficulty in the way of promptly obtaining land. But it is clear that moderate vigour in the Survey Office would have met the majority of these cases.

The quantity of land selected annually before survey is less than the quantity that is bought after survey in two of the neighbouring colonies.

It is also clear from the way in which selectors have grouped themselves in localities favourable to agriculture, that selection after survey over suitable areas would have been an arrangement that would have met the requirements of bona fide settlers. This class as a rule prefers a surveyed lot to an unsurveyed one, and the anxiety to get the survey effected as quickly as possible after selection is very noticeable. In spite of the extreme pains that have been taken to secure this, delays have been inevitable, and many selectors have found very great inconvenience from the way in which their boundaries have been shifted about when the professional surveyor came to revise their amateur work. There has been enough of this to show that if selection before survey is really necessary to meet the wants of the public, it is a necessary evil and a thing to be prevented rather than encouraged. The excuse given for not surveying in advance of settlement is, that it is impossible to tell where people want to settle. But it is not so impossible in many cases, though it may not be possible in all. And it is for the public interest that the evident tendency of settlement should be anticipated as far as may be. The alienation of surveyed land gives far less trouble to the Government as well as far less trouble to the buyer than the alienation of unsurveyed land does. Selection before survey must have enormously increased the work of the Land Office, and delay in getting definite possession of land has been by no means avoided. If the new system has got rid of some evils, it has introduced others, and so far it has been a change without being an improvement.

The seasons have been unfavourable to agriculture ever since the Land Act came into operation, and it is only fair to bear this in mind when referring to the extreme poverty of a large number of selectors. At the same time if there have been short crops, there have been high prices. Good seasons would have given more abundance, but there would not have been a proportionate profit. Nothing could have prevented a good deal of impoverishment, for this has arisen from the fact that the labour of many persons has been bestowed less productively than before. That the publicans should complain of want of custom would be a cause of unmixed congratulation if we could think that the money that used to go in nobblers was being spent in fencing and clearing. But if the fact has been due to simple poverty, the only gain is the enforced temperance.

The statistics returns show that an enormous proportion of selectors had taken up only the minimum quantity of forty acres. We inferred from this that a large number of persons had been tempted to set up as farmers without adequate capital. Whoever could scrape up ten pounds could make a start as an independent yeoman. But no law can give a man who has no capital the advantages possessed by those who have, and only those can do well on the land who have either capital proportioned to their acres, or who can earn a subsistence by labour unconnected with their farms, and who can give to their property their spare time and the surplus of their wages. A man cannot start as a prosperous freeholder solely on the basis of ten pounds. But the temptation has been too great for many, and they have tried the experiment. There is every appearance that failures will be numerous, and that many a block taken up as a prospective freehold will pass into the hands of the mortgagee. What the Government has lost in revenue will go to swell private profits, but not the profit of the class intended to be benefited by the sacrifice of the public property.

The prosperous selectors consist mainly of those who had money enough at command or obtainable on credit to do adequate justice to the land they took up, or else tenants or freeholders who have stuck to their old holdings and with whom free selection has simply consisted in adding a new piece to the property on which they were previously operating. In some districts one-third of the whole body of selectors would seem to belong to this class. But in their case, of course, the bona fide residence has been a myth. There is no reason why this class of persons should not be benefited by the Act, but it was simply tempting them to false declarations to require of them a condition they could not fulfil. To have exacted improvements without asking for residence would have been quite sufficient.

As to the grazing right, that seems to be producing all the evils and none of the revenue anticipated from it. It is fast transforming one run after another into a common, and bringing about that era of free grass which a high authority has declared to be no grass at all. The country produces less, and the new tenants pay nothing. Nominally, the grazing right is to be held under a sort of loose lease, but practically this part of the law is a dead letter. The lessees are not taken out, and the grass is obtained for nothing.

On the whole, the result of three years' experience clearly shows that the Land Act effected changes beyond any real requirements, and that this overdoing has been productive of great mischief. Had land been provided in adequate quantity in surveyed areas, and selection before survey been allowed only on payment in cash of a higher than the upset price, all real demands would have been met, and many evils now developed would have been prevented. But at the time the Act was passed the temper of the people was not favourable to a moderate measure. Excess is now producing its reaction.

(Sydney Morning Herald, September 20.)

THE REVOLUTION AT VICTORIA.

We were not in error when several weeks ago we pronounced the course of the Melbourne Ministry to be not only illegal but also revolutionary. Difficulties must often arise between the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature; but their very existence contrived was in contemplation of the advantages which might accrue from the action of separate bodies in legislation, and the delay, and therefore greater deliberation, which would ensue. To say that the Upper House differs from the Lower, and that the Lower House will have its own way, is merely to state that one branch of the Legislature is determined to destroy the constitutional action of the other. Nor is this all; for whenever one of the three estates is successfully crushed by either of the others, it will be found to terminate in the concentration of legislative authority in one. For example, the Lower House has determined the selection of the Ministry. The Ministry give their advice to the Governor. The Governor, overruled by the perils of resistance to an unscrupulous and domineering force, is rendered impotent, and weakly relinquishes his mediating and moderating functions, and thus the Upper House exists only as an excrescence, and its deliberations have efficacy only by surferance, and no longer by recognised right.

The long quarrel which took place between

the Parliament of England and the STUARTS was partly founded upon the disposition of that dynasty to dispense with legal supplies, and to find either in "benevolences" or "ship money," or some other extraneous resource, the power of ruling without Parliament, and, consequently, of governing in an arbitrary manner. No principle has been hence more thoroughly established in the British Constitution than that it is a high crime and misdemeanour on the part of any Ministry to seek independently of legislative authority the means of paying the public obligations. The money power is that by which all others are overruled, and to seize this even for a time is to change altogether the form of government, and to revoke all the guarantees which the legal Parliamentary system affords.

The Government, upon its own authority, has borrowed money of the London Chartered Bank to pay the public servants, thus dispensing with the sanction of Parliament to the supplies. The only proper designation of the transaction is a conspiracy between SIR CHARLES PARKING on the first part, certain gentlemen holding Ministerial offices on the second part, and the London Chartered Bank on the third part, to annul and set aside the legal Constitution. All contracts which they may make will therefore be null and void on this ground alone. Nothing can be more obvious than that such a contract must be, from its inception, and throughout all its stages, a contract against the State—not in its behalf or binding the people to a discharge. It will be a just retribution to the London Chartered Bank, which has become a party to this nefarious conspiracy, if it finds itself unable to recover its debt. Were any part of this money to be misappropriated by the persons who have its temporary custody, could Government be said to be defrauded? How could it claim to prosecute an appropriation which if made according to the pretended design would have been in violation of constitutional law? No rights can accrue based upon a crime, and therefore none can be violated. A little while ago two cattle-stealers set out to capture a beast. By some misadventure each of them lost his prey. One of them, however, going in search next morning, found and killed that which had been stolen by his neighbour. The rival started with great vehemence and vindictiveness to lay his charge before the magistrate that he had been robbed by his unscrupulous neighbour. He was only saved from the disclosure of his misfortune, and a termination which would have been very unsatisfactory to him, by the suggestion of some fellow-wiser than himself—that it would be difficult to rob a man of that which he himself had stolen.

The fact is, a bargain fundamentally illegal can never have a legal sanction, and whatever may be the views of the Supreme Court of Victoria—which we have no reasonable doubt will be in harmony with the law—there is still a higher appeal which would assuredly disown and repudiate the whole transaction.

What is the object of this measure? To compel the Legislative Council to assent to a system of taxation without debate, and whatever may be their conscientious objections to it; to deprive them of their deliberative voice in the affairs of the country; to take from them that function for the exercise of which alone they exist. If they have the spirit of men—to say nothing of the dignity of statesmen—and the fidelity of patriots—they will exhaust all the powers they possess to defeat this atrocious scheme. There may be a loud mob denouncing them for a moment, but the sober sense of the world will applaud them; and Victoria will discover ere long, probably in the measures last taken, how perilous it is for any Ministry to deviate from constitutional law, or to attempt to arrive at a political object by breaking through every obstacle by sheer impudence and brute force. Here are a number of men who hold power in defiance of all principles. The only loss they can suffer from the defeat of their projects is that calamity which they have resolved to prevent by any means—the loss of office. It is a great and unexpected misfortune that they should have found a Governor who is too unacquainted with his duties, or too wanting in resolution, to perform them, and who has himself sanctioned this gross illegality without any reasonable pretence.

The legitimate course in such a case is this: If the present Ministry will not meet the views of the Legislative Council, to dismiss them, or to withdraw the obnoxious measures; or if a new Ministry be formed in consequence, and the Lower House will not accept them, then to dismiss the Assembly. Another election might return a House more favourable to constitutional principles. At all events, an appeal could be made to the Imperial Parliament for any legislative remedy which circumstances may make necessary. Instead of this, we have now the QUEEN's representative in the midst of a revolution as veritable as if it had been brought about by barricades. No one can tell, indeed, what will be the end. It is probable that behind this spectacle as it now appears, there are ambitions and projects which only wait for the hour of development, and that the blow struck at the Legislative Council is the first of a series by which Victoria will sink into a mean, miserable, distracted, perhaps ferocious, republic.

No provocation on the part of the Legislative Council could have justified the proceeding taken against it; but in this case the ordinary justification is wanting. The financial measures, as such, of the Ministry were never rejected by the Upper House. The supposed opinions of its members indeed gave but little prospect that a bastard protection system would have their sanction. Still nothing had been done, and time might have overcome their objections if the will of a decided majority of the people formally expressed upon the subject, had gone against them. But anticipating the opposition of the Legislative Council, and in order to render it powerless, the Ministry have endeavoured to deprive them of their constitutional share in the decision, and have thus brought upon the country evils of which we are far from having seen the last in number or duration.

(Sydney Morning Herald, September 14.)

The Ministerial plot in Victoria thickens, and the ingenuity of the lawyers and adventurers who are parties to it seems to grow with the occasion. No Constitution, however carefully constructed or calculated to meet the various exigencies of the people, can provide for all possible events. Something must be finally conceded to the honesty and intelligence of those by whom it is conducted. But these gentlemen have proved that a Constitution can be effectually annulled by those who have it in charge.

The Supreme Court orders the Government to refund the money exacted illegally. The Ministers appeal, and the distance of the colony from Great Britain, and hence from the Court by which the question will have to be decided, affords the opportunity long to perpetrate outrages on the public liberty. Where a Government is independent of all foreign con-

trol one or two things must be done. The Government must yield to the Courts of law, or shut them up. The power of the Upper House which has checkmated a nefarious policy would prevent Ministers defeating the decree of a Court by any new legislative process, and thus they would, if no appeal lay to England, give up the game, and acknowledge themselves to be conquered, or have recourse to undisguised violence and rule without the pretence of either legislative or judicial authority. That the Ministry would, if they could, have gone the length of shutting up the Court, there can be no doubt whatever after their attempt to obtain authority upon their own mere motion to supersede any Judge that might offend them.

At present the dependence of the colony, while it throws some protection over the Supreme Court of Victoria and makes it difficult for the Ministers to attack it with open violence, enables them to escape the effect of its judgment. They may thus continue for one or two years, as the case may be, that wrong which the people have been commonly most prone to resent—the levying of taxes without the authority of law.

We have been told that responsible government is the grand security—that the Ministers are liable to lose their seats! But having obtained a majority in the Lower House—that is, the assent of one branch of the Constitution—they are safe from political punishment, and should judgment by law ever be pronounced against them, they have still the power to withdraw themselves from its operation, or are incapable of bearing its cost. Such is responsible government! In one of those moods of blindness in which public bodies are deceived, and when they seize all the power which it is possible for them to obtain, the Legislative Council consented to share in a power to stop remonstrance—such is Victorian liberty! There is no man who shall express himself as men ought to express themselves in such a crisis who may not be dragged to the bar of the Assembly, and by its own simple decree be lodged in gaol, and subjected to ruinous costs without the chance of hearing or redress.

In resisting the decree of the Court, the Ministry have exposed themselves to this reproach—that while there can be no doubt in their minds that the decision is founded in law, and that it will be sustained by the highest authority, they have resolved to evade it. Whatever question may be raised, and however absurd, in reference to the right of the Assembly to tack a new system of finance to an Appropriation Bill, there can be no question anywhere that without the sanction of the Parliament it is illegal to levy taxes. The single exception to this rule is during the short period which elapses from the passing of resolutions in the Assembly, and, if they are not abandoned, their embodiment by law. To prolong this state of things for months together is evidently a gross abuse, for it assumes that by repeated adjournments the power of taxing, at the sole will of a majority of the Assembly, and that expressed by one vote, is the right of a Ministry. The question, however, does not admit of argument for one moment, and no one will imagine that it does. It is simply advantage taken of distance from final redress to annul all the guarantees which have been created by Parliament in giving the power of local legislation.

According to our telegram, a motion will be made to file a criminal information against the members of Government. It is, of course, in the power of any one to move for leave to do what, upon investigation, may prove to be impossible. A barrister can go into Court and move for a criminal information against "one CHARLES DAWLING," but the answer will of course be that in his present position he is not liable to prosecution, although his acts be void; and that whatever proceedings against him may be taken must have their course in the Court of Queen's Bench or in the British Parliament by impeachment. Whether responsible or not to the law, it is not impossible that his part in the transaction may be brought into Court in order to perfect the proof of conspiracy against the Ministers. Unquestionably such a conspiracy has been disclosed; and its result is to set aside the law, to carry on the Government by means not authorised by the Legislature, and to employ part of the machinery of the State in the raising and application of taxes in opposition to the spirit and intention of the Constitution Act. Whether any criminal information can be sustained or conspiracy entered into between certain persons and a private bank for purposes not expressed in illegal terms—whatever may be its constitutional aspect—of course no process to ascertain and to punish the effort to one would pronounce off-hand. But most certainly even if the law has not provided any direct set aside the Constitution, no contracts made by any persons having this object will be recognised by a Court, or enforced as against third parties.

Whatever may be the law, we have no doubt that the Supreme Court of Victoria will, in this, as on the question of taxation, honestly declare it. There are times of indolent acquiescence and culpable compliance with the politics of the day; but we have yet to find any example of British Judges shrinking from the determination of a great constitutional question, or refusing to give the weight of their authority to those who are raising Ministerial usurpation. There was a time, indeed, in the history of England when Judges were guilty of this wrong; but since they have been preserved from the dependence which the Ministry of Victoria endeavoured to re-establish, they have never exhibited a similar example. May not the Judges of the colony of Victoria, by standing in the breach against Ministerial despotism, take rank with the men who have settled the law for ever by declaring it.

It is in this spirit British Judges have always acted, and they have commonly found that the admiration of moral courage has been stronger in the breasts of Englishmen than any temporary political passion. With these illustrious examples the Supreme Court of Victoria, placed in the Thermopylae of colonial liberty, will be able to resist democratic violence in the presence of which liberty ever perishes.

(Sydney Morning Herald, September 16.)

ABORIGINAL RACES—THEIR DESTINY.

The Presbyterian Assembly has sanctioned a project of missions to the Aborigines. Glad should we all be to see them successful. Present appearance and past experience are, indeed, discouraging, but faith is the parent of success.

That redoubtable Parliament man, Mr. ROXBURGH, has often distinguished himself by startling assertions and heretical opinions. Among those most vehemently expressed, and which have excited strong expressions of dissent, is the deliverance he lately made in reference to New Zealand. Taking the natives of that country as representatives of the whole coloured

section of mankind, he announced his conviction that its doom is destruction. He considered that the British nation should look boldly in the face the inevitable fact in their colonial policy, and admit as the certain decree of fate, or Providence, or whatever it may be which is supposed to preside—that the moment the shadow of the white man falls upon the savage struggles to emulate the invader him. All his less and vain as his endeavours to cope with him. By the civilisation he acquires he will be sure to lose the vigour and force which result from his original habits, and when he measures his strength with the civilised white, so-called, he will fall under his superior weapons. If he is taken in hand by the missionary, and an attempt be made to develop his moral powers, they are only capable of the culture which will reduce him to the imbecility of childhood; by will sing hymns and pine away and die. On the other hand, if adhering with resolution to his savage habits, he sharpens his spear and wrapping himself more closely round with his mat, refuses to listen to the siren of civilisation, he will then combat a foe who will eventually overtake and destroy him.

It is obvious that these doctrines have been partly the result of fact. Certain events, which happen commonly, have led to the conclusion that these events must happen always, and in truth Mr. ROXBURGH is not without much to support his theory. It is doubtless a fact that races have disappeared from the face of the earth. The remains of their low civilisation are still found by the traveller, overgrown by vegetation, as he penetrates thick forests. It is also undoubtedly true that in North America the Indian family has withered away in the presence of the Anglo-Saxon. It is certain that the natives of the South Seas die off after they have been long visited by the ships of civilised men. It is clear that the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia succumb to the same fate. One or two only breathe their native air who survive the considerable tribes of Tasmania—all having perished within the memory of man. New Zealand was reckoned thirty years ago by some—probably erroneously—to have three hundred thousand black inhabitants. Now there are not by the highest calculation more than one-sixth of that number. All this certainly looks wonderfully like the theory of Mr. ROXBURGH—that when white men come in contact with black, the black—whether they submit or resist, whether they become partially civilised or reject civilisation, whether they retain their customs or abandon them—die away. And yet it is not so in South America. There the aboriginal race is a vast element in the population. It not only has retained its freedom in spite of many efforts at subjugation, but it preserves its type distinctly and with predominance while it is not incapable at least in some large degree of European civilisation. Many races have disappeared too in other parts of the world, not by their destruction, but by their absorption—by the formation of a new and generally higher type; because this must be as the result of amalgamation; not the depression, but the average elevation of the human family. The lower ascends higher, and the higher rarely descends. Thus, in this intermixture, there is a gradual onward movement. Perhaps it is also true, that the stronger type absorbs to itself, while it exhausts the strength of the weaker. Thus it is perfectly clear that in India several types have subsisted side by side for ages in some instances, and in others they have yielded to the predominance of the higher and stronger type until the weaker has been lost. It is not, therefore, absolutely necessary that the destruction of the weaker race should be by violence or pestilence or the sword; but it may be a part of the economy of nature that the contact of races should lead to the elevation and improvement of the sum total of humanity, and that the dropping off of the feeble elements shall make way for the stronger development and perfection of that which survives.

Such philosophy, however, is no rule for the guidance of statesmen or Christians in dealing with black races. It does not make it less murder to kill an aboriginal, or less tyrannical to oppress a subject people. If there be any such progressive faculty in the human race, and the intermixture which is obviously the course of things will ultimately suppress and extinguish many human types which now exist, this will in no wise wash out the blood which has been shed wantonly, or purify in the presence of history the character of that nation which disregards the interest, or seeks the destruction of a feeble and dependent people.

The language of Mr. ROXBURGH, however, has been most offensive to the class who take great interest in the aborigines, and who, in virtue of that passion, as it would sometimes seem to be, take very little kindly interest, or rather adverse, in colonies and colonisation. They look upon those who quit their country as going out to kill and destroy. They look upon colonisation as disastrous and guilty. They accuse it of a random manner communities settled on a very small surface of territory, and having no real governing power much beyond it, with the conduct of individuals who, striking out into the wilderness, lose the sense of control, and perpetrate, under the impression of necessity, or from sanguinary indifference, many atrocious crimes. It is, however, not given to men to look with impartiality upon the various aspects of life. Their attachment to one side or the other of human interests seems necessary to their energy and enthusiasm, and their enthusiasm to their usefulness and success; but to feel equally for all or to form a just estimate of all—to regard the white and the black with the same sympathy and impartiality, is, perhaps, a thing quite impossible. All we can hope is that the conflict of opinion will tend to relieve the colonists in the eyes of their countrymen of the odium of crimes which as people they have not sanctioned or committed, and that on the other hand it may tend to preserve some regard to the rights of races whose possible fate is no excuse for their neglect or oppression.

It is, however, sometimes very amusing to deal with people who have a crocheted, and who have taken one-sided views. Here, in the case of New Zealand, there is a miserable conflict between the natives and the Europeans which can only be settled by their submission or extinction. Those most anxious to preserve them have been strenuous in resisting the only course by which their preservation could be effected. Thus they have accelerated that very destruction which they profess to deprecate, and which a strong and mild control would have tended long to prevent.

(Sydney Morning Herald, September 15.)

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP FOR AUSTRALIA.

VARIOUS proposals have been made at different times to introduce into Australia new breeds of sheep. The two most recently advocated have been the Chinese sheep and the long-woolled Leicester breed. The great recommendation

police that were shot, the people of the bush could afford to laugh, to make jokes upon the officers and lampoon the system, but after a time it was men from amongst themselves who were opened. Houses were robbed, stores stripped, stations plundered. Men shot down at their own hearths and in the midst of their families. The plundered mails, that offered so good a chance for reparation to the slave miner by his half destitute wife and children, and the money that should have fed these was lavished in wild excesses at some out-of-the-way shanty. Gradually the halo was dissipated from around the bushman's head, and he came to realize that his own true villainous life. There are now no two opinions in regard to the fate of these men. A wful as was that fate from its suddenness, no one has ever yet ventured to say that it was not deserved. The proportion, that crime, if left unchecked, will very soon assume, have been made so apparent that never again will bushrangers or bushwanging have the same chance in the interior that it had a year or so ago. In the bush incidents, the dead bushrangers are never mentioned without a sigh of relief, one of the most eloquent marks of satisfaction that can possibly be given. There are some few sympathizers, bush-telegraph and otherwise, who would furnish them with arms or provide shelter for the marauder; and who received a large proportion of the plunder. They now miss the income that the others provided for them at the risk of their lives, and, having no right to their former occupation, they turn to the bush as the only means of support.

Some extensive improvements have been carried out at the Cunliffe Printing Office, 184, Pitt-street. The front portion of the premises has been removed, and a substantial building erected in its place, designed so as to meet the requirements of the business. The rear portion of the premises, which extend back for a depth of 175 feet), to provide room for three cylinder machines, driven by steam power, as also a large steam-press, and a large store for the stereotype business, the establishment being one of the most complete of the kind in the colonies.

A portion of Mr. Lenehan's new building in King-street has undergone considerable alterations, externally and internally, and has been opened by Mr. R. Phillips as a Café de Paris, for which its central and airy position, and its proximity to the principal places of amusement renders it well adapted.

The land recently reclaimed at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay has been cut up into allotments and will be offered for sale by public auction on the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Wharf is to be called Cowper Wharf. There will be five new streets running east and west:—Bland-street, Nicholson-street, Wilson-street, Flinders-street, and the new street, which will be called Flinders-street, the wall bounding the Domain, to be

COUNTRY WORKS.

A NUMBER of works that have been carried out under the Main Roads Department, have been brought to a conclusion this month, but there are still 827 men employed. The bridges over Wyon's Creek have been completed; the works at Billie's River bridge, and the approaches to Tabulam Turn, are well advanced, and Walcha bridge has been completed. The work at Dubbo bridge is well advanced; the trussing of the large spans is now being proceeded with. One of the piers of the Denismuir bridge, at Blandford, has been raised, and the work on the masonry at arches which the arches have been lowered. The floor of one of the roadways is also being replaced. The works on the road between Dubbo and Blandford, in many of the districts the officers have been employed in determining and marking the roads, and completing the surveys and sections.

Under the Colonial Architect's Department, a contract has been taken for a repeating telegraph station at Wentworth, and for police quarters at Talbragar; tenders have been invited for additions to the

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

On the 6th instant a complimentary concert was given to Mr. and Mrs. Heine, in the Masonic Hall—the former being the celebrated blind violinist. Mr. Heine played several of his favourite selections in his usually finished manner, and in each performance was enthusiastically applauded by the audience. Mrs. Heine was very successful in that portion of the entertainment entrusted to her, and her artistic and beautiful performances upon the piano evoked the most unbounded tokens of approval. Mrs. Cordner and Miss James sang several lavishly selected songs, which were well received. The hall was crowded to excess, and many persons were unable to get seats. The programme was simply a repetition of the performances at the School of Arts, and it seems strange that the

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had been admitted on the part of the plaintiff all had taken place as alleged with reference to proceedings in England and Scotland. The plaintiff deposed that he had been employed by the defendant de la before mentioned Scotch firm; he also admitted the other allegations down to the declaration (he Dr. Lang) continued to receive from the Government of Scotland with the exception of the salary of the Scots Church, his salary of £25 per month to March 1842. The plaintiff totally denied, however, that he had resigned any office or position in the said church; on the contrary, that he had, with all possible speed, and with the consent of the creditors' assembly, received the resignation of his salary—substituting therefor a letter of security (a mortgage upon real property) which he then upon such salary.

On the purpose of the argument, the *Highway News* said: "The result of the evidence at the trial was substantially as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff, Dr. DALEY, contended, in support of the verdict, that the evidence fully established the plaintiff's claim as to the alleged security already mentioned. The evidence

le, were unanimously agreed

COUNTRY WORKS.

MUSIC AND DRAM

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

Crown, but even more opposed to the excesses of Kiroqua and the extreme party of Poi Ma-

Great preparations were being made at Whakatane for fighting; an enormous pah, said to be the largest ever erected in New Zealand, had been thrown up at Otamauro, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the surrounding districts. Fighting was expected to commence every day, and the friendly natives were determined on revenge.

ARAWA EXPEDITION TO WHAKATANE.
Immediately on the arrival of Mr. White at Smith, the Civil Commissioner there, Mr. T. H. Smith, made arrangements to despatch a party of the Arawa to arrest the murderers of the Arawa. At short time since, upon the representations of Mr. Smith, a number of rifles were sent to Maketu, by Mr. Smith, and the pursuing of the Arawas. There were issued them, and there were issued them authorising the arrest of the men named by Mr. White. Ninety men left Maketu yesterday morning, and the Arawas were expected to be met while a body of three hundred were to march from Rotorua inland to Rangitikei. If Te Wepiha and other chiefs of Whakatanui assist the Arawa, the expedition will be successful.

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the bank they got ashore and made for the camp, leaving the canoe to the custody of their officer, which the Maories have taken away. The deceased officer was so thick that the party in the canoe never saw their assailants. The deceased officer was a young man apparently about twenty-four years of age.

PIPIRIKI BESIEGED THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

The *Chronicle* of the 5th August contains a full account, from its "own correspondent," of the attack on Pipiriki. His account is as follows:

"The defence of Pipiriki seems to us almost the only event in the Wanganui campaign which reflects credit on our countrymen. It may be said that the successful defence, for twelve days, of a position attacked by not more than double the force was due to the achievement of a very splendid nature. But if the circumstances attending this defence be kept in mind, its character will appear in a different light. The position was a small hill, well surrounded and commanded on all sides by steep hills, on the sides of which the natives were able to dig rifle-pits and fire down into our posts. One of these hills so thoroughly commanded the position that the Maories, as we saw that, should the enemy establish himself in the cemetery permanently, our redoubts would be all but untenable, and hence his resolution to storm and take it. The position was, however, a very strong one. We do not remember any incident in the course of the whole war in which so many fine gallantry had been shown. The position of the Cemetery Hill, and we are sure that every one will concur in this, that Ensign Clary is deserving of the highest honour that can be conferred on an officer in his position for his bravery in this affair."

"The military settlers and Rangers at this post were attacked in the three redoubts simultaneously by the enemy, who mustered upwards of 400 strong, at 8 o'clock a.m. on the 19th of July. The arch rebel Fohi, his son Toia, Sami, and the other chiefs, were all present, and they attacked the enemy; our camps were besieged for twelve days and the enemy repulsed, defeated, and obliged to sue for peace. The force of the enemy numbered about 231 men, chiefly Rangahoe and military settlers, who during the time they kept the defence, were short alike of arms and provisions. About the time named above, a man named Campbell had been sent to the Rangahoe to get arms and provisions, but by about five minutes. Simultaneously with this, a heavy

the expedition was sent to the vicinity. The Maories sent in three to attack us at the same time. We accompanied C. Our people now were a great friend. The 7th instant, in favour of fight."

GENERAL C. TROTT.

The *Taranaki* following general news now arriving in New Zealand:

1. On religious.

2. The Lieutenant-General no longer commands the district, and with the exception of the 2nd.

3. The Lieutenant-General's officers when he left for the district, and for the gallant occasions when he was with the officers command, and to heads of assistance they will be with the 2nd.

4. The Lieutenant-General to H.R.H.

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to Major Rockies by the Wanganui journals for the delay in his expedition. Every man engaged in this defence deserves the highest praise, but the hero of the affair was Ensign Clery, who was the first with sword and pistol in hand, to storm the Cemetery Hill."

THE RELIEVING FORCE.—As mentioned in our issue of the 26th ultimo, Major Rocken, with a force of about 100 men, had been sent to the aid of the beleaguered force. On the Thursday they made a dash for the town, and on the following day, the 28th, they were seen to be in the town. On the Thursday they made a dash for the town, and on the following day, the 28th, they were seen to be in the town. On the Thursday they made a dash for the town, and on the following day, the 28th, they were seen to be in the town.

moved on from Hihikamua. Despatches had been pre-
 viously sent to the king, and the king, who was
 far from the way to his relief, but although intrusted to
 friendly natives they never reached him. It is supposed,
 with good reason, that the messengers interfered with
 the relief force, that was approaching, and that this
 intelligence caused them to draw off on Sunday evening.
 On Tuesday morning, the king, who was ill, and
 unable to move, was divided. The friendly natives
 proceeded as they wished in their canoe. The native consti-
 tuted under Captain Cresswell's command, who left
 with the relief force, went out on the river a little above
 Pipikiri, and thus effected the enemy's retreat. The
 relief force and Cavalry of the 1st Regiment, who

A short time since a disgusting exhibition of cruelty and barbarism took place. Blocks and tackle were procured from the Government by Mr. Folmer, and two live pigs were brought forward—Cameron presenting the Governor, the other General Cameron. The pigs were placed upon a raised platform in the air, and then let down to a short distance from the ground, when the wretches standing round pounced on them and tore at their sides until they had stripped away their bodies and pulled out their intestines. This set off among the natives such a scene of riotousness as they executed with Rendick fire and excitement, dedicating the occasion to the memory of the late Governor to General Cameron and the Governor if both or either fell into their hands.

The heads of the Indians with

was of Tokomaru, a host came off at a party of friendly natives, who warned him that the natives were not to be trusted, and that the Pakehas that might come and do harm to his people, should be destroyed. He said that his house, near Hicks Bay, was the natives, he destroyed them, and he will him; so he has come up to Auckland lately.

FROM PIPPIRIKI. REERI.

On the river has returned, having been driven from the villages within five miles of the town. The Chabans retreated in all directions, but to the effect that their intentions are to remain in the area. The Maori chiefs, Kingi, and several other Maori chiefs, including Mr. Mori, who is now in Kingi, exceed 700 in number in rage, notwithstanding their clothing is torn, and are compelled to wear Maori headbands.

A native meeting was held at Pipiriki on the 20th inst., at which several enthusiastic speeches were delivered by the Maori chiefs. The military reserves attacked and took a peace, when 35 rebels were killed. The Maori rebels also had a large number of peace on the 20th inst. a large number of peace on the 20th inst. In addition to the above, and taken a considerable number prisoners.

The Government at last came to the conclusion that it was no longer possible to leave murders at large un punished, or simply to leave the task of punishment to the friendly natives, and they have accordingly dispatched a large force of troops, including the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the New Zealand Infantry, to the East Coast, to support and aid the loyal natives in the work of checking the threatened and continued acts of the rebel natives.

Mr. Welk, in his place in Parliament on August 10th, said:

The command in New Zealand, the desire to express to the troops he has the positive satisfaction with their conduct on a high state of discipline maintained. General thanks Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates for their gallantry with which they have performed arduous duties required of them, and which they have displayed on all occasions.

Mr. Waddell, March 24th, 1864, is writing to their having left no Government in Auckland that Mr. Volkner was murdered, and it is owing to that murder that the Government almost unnoticed that Mr. Fulkerson and the crew of the Kate were in their turn, butchered also.

It is placed beyond doubt that the numbers of this sect are constantly being increased, and that in a short time ago firmly are found to succumb to the efforts of the apostles of the new faith, and it is well attested

The general was gratified to bring to the aid of his countrymen the services of the High Fore, He now takes leave of them whom he will always continue to regard as the saviours of those whose gallantry he is so much indebted.

—

WELLINGTON.

A General Order of the *Nelson Examiner*.

Wellington in three steamers—the Stormbird, the Ahuriri, and the Lady-Bird. It consisted of 800 officers and men, and was expected to leave for Napier to-day.

The officers and two soldiers have been wounded at Warua by natives.

The motion prepared by Mr. Graham, in favour of altering the ports of call for the Panama steamers, was defeated by 24 votes to 16.

The *Times* of the following day says:—The stately Alhambras arrived in port at 7 a.m. yesterday morning from Melbourne. Her appearance, with colours flying half-mast high, excited painful interest; and when it was ascertained that the death thus chronicled was that of Dr. Macadam, who had expired during the voyage, the feelings were more keenly affected.

DEATH OF THE HAU HAUS. Aug. 21.)
The *Zealand Herald*, August 21, says that, and up
of the natives resident there had all
and those remaining were in a very
the settlers living there were anxiously
the natives, and the latter were
Mr. S. Wickham. Mr. S. Williams was going to
school to the Kawan, where suitable
the natives, and the latter were
Bloomfield families are also coming

Jackey, the black man, whose homely name was, in New South Wales, since that time, been prominently associated with the idea of manly courage, regarded that last, and so on in the honourable career of Kennedy, when he received his death wound, when Jackey could carry him to the water's edge, and there, kneeling down, he said that he was going to Wakatane with 1800 men.

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remains in these districts is a fertilized mirage, and this would also soon be

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DESCRIPTIONS towards the RESTORATION
FUND of ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.—
The Very Rev. S.

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THE PERUOILIA MINERAL REEFS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 2

N E W S O U T H W A L E S M A R I N E A S S U R A N C E
Capital, £100,000.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1861.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
Unlimited Liability to Shareholders.

DIRECTORS:
Robert B. Dickson, Esq., Chairman
Frederick H. Dargatzis, Esq., M.L.C.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Richard James, Esq.
Baldwin Mallescu, Esq.
The Hon. William Wentworth, Esq., M.L.C.

AUDITORS:
John Brewster, Esq., | William Watson, Esq.,
MARINE SURVEYOR
Captain James Macalcolm,
SECRETARY
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON: Messrs. Atkins and Co.
Messrs. Johnson, Hilling and Co.

" ADAMCLARE..... Mr. Thomas H. Mahin
" BRIDGEMAN..... Messrs. Molten, Black, and Smith.
" CHRISTOPHER..... Brownell and Co.
" DENNISON..... J. Fargill and Co.
" HERBERT TOWN..... Justin, Browne, and Co.
" LAUNCESTON..... Mr. Charles McArthur.
" MELBOURNE..... Messrs. Watkiss, Jarrett, and Co.
" NELSON..... C. Nath. Edwards and Co.
" ROCKHAMPTON..... Hutchinson, Huntley, and Co.
" WELLINGTON..... Krull and Co.

Risks are underwritten at all ports, at the current rates of premium.

Policies on wheat, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted on tripartite basis, London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain to the Australian colonies, payable in case of loss either in Sydney or London.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Goods on board ships not covered by the Company's policies unless specifically named.

Sydney, 1st May, 1864.

S Y D N E Y S A Y M A R I N E A S S U R A N C E OFFICE.
Lodge-buildings, George-street.
Established A.D. 1846.
Marine Surveyor—CAPTAIN JAMES MACALMOC.
Time taken for Surveys with particular accuracy, taken subject to special arrangements.
Policies on merchandise to Europe, granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
London Agents—R. B. and F. TOOTH and MORT, 155, Fenchurch street.
A table of the Rates of Premium can be obtained at the office, on application.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Manager.

A U S T R A L I A N M U T U A L P R O V I D E N T SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
Annual Revenue exceeds £56,645
Invested Funds exceed £70,000
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
S. A. Joseph, Esq., M.F., Chairman.
Samuel Thompson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Gilliland, Esq., George King, Esq.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.P., John Smith, Esq., M.D.
Colonel Robert B. and F. Toth and Mort.
M. B. Fell, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University.

MEDICAL REFERENCE:
Spence Boyd, Esq., M.D., G. Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.
LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND ENDOWMENT business is transacted by the Society, on favourable terms. The entire profits of the Society, being the property of the members, are every time to time divided ratably among themselves.

Forms of proposal and even time to time information can be obtained at the principal office, or at any of the agencies.

E. B. and F. TOOTH and MORT, 155, Fenchurch street.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Actuary and Secretary.

A U S T R A L I A N GLASS AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. James Mitchell, The Hon. Francis Lord, M.L.C.
Dr. G. H. Alloway William Wolbach, Esq.
M. Metcalfe, Esq.

The detailed prospectus of this Company can be had at the Office of this Company, or of the following Agents:
F. A. BELL, Honorary Secretary.

L O N D O N AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITALS. Life—£100,000.
Fire—£1,000,000.
With powers to increase.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. A. McArthur George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. John Fraser, Esq.
FREDERICK WENTWORTH, Esq. O. A. Mansfield, Esq.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D.
F.R.S.E.

BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
OFFICE FOR THE APPLICATION OF CAPITAL AT OFFICE.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Claims promptly SETTLED IN COLONY.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent for New Pitt-street, Sydney.

I M P E R I A L FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital, £1,000,000. Income, £230,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on Fire, Marine, Merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

V A L D E M , GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

P A C I F I C FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Watkins, Esq., A. B. Smith, Esq.
John Price, Esq., J. B. Young, Esq.
London Agents—Messrs. Young, Lock, and Bennett, 29, Grosvenor-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest rates, and insurances are issued on the most liberal terms.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

R O Y A L FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insure on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those accepted by all insurance companies in the colony.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are issued, without claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFERENCE—DR. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Proposals and claims referred to him, the fullest information will be furnished on application to
LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

T H E COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH. Capital, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to receive proposals of Assurance against and to settle all claims for loss, and may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and F. TOOTH and MORT, 155, Fenchurch-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849.) Capital, £200,000.
THE VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
INDIA, CHINA, MALAYA, and elsewhere, through the EMERALD Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

T H E AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (Limited).
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Established in 1853.
Subscribed Capital..... £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital..... 1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 500,000
Head Office..... London
BRANCHES in Paris, Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong Kong, India, China, Malaya, Mauritius, and Melbourne.

SYDNEY BRANCH.
Hon. E. Deane Thomson, Esq., C.B., M.L.C.
C. Rolleston, Esq., Auditor-General.
Solicitors
Messrs. Spence and Hambrough.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, negotiable on the most favourable terms at the Head Office, London, or at any of the BRANCHES or AGENCIES of the Bank in FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, ITALY, GERMANY, CALIFORNIA, NORTH AMERICA, &c., &c.

DRAFTS granted on the Head Office, London, payable on demand at dates ranging from 10 days to 3 months sight.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on favourable terms.

CIRCULAR NOTES, for the convenience of travellers by the overland routes, available at Galle, Calcutta, Alexandria and other principal cities, on the Continent of Europe.

By order of the Court, ALLEN CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.

TEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—NOTICE.
SPECIAL TENDERS will be received by the Bogan River Company, until FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at noon, for
250 DEBENTURES, £100 each (£25,000),
of the
AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited),
payable on 1st April, 1888, transferable by delivery, and having interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly, at 10 per cent.
Principal and interest payable in Melbourne or (upon notes being given) in London.
These debentures will form part of a debenture debt of £100,000, secured by first mortgage on twenty-seven stations on the Darling and Warrego Rivers, together with 120,000 sheep. The paid-up capital of the Australian Pastoral Investment Company (Limited), exclusive of the debenture debt, is £190,000.
A deposit of £5 per debenture must accompany each tender.
Tenders will be opened in the presence of the tenders, at the office of Messrs. Miles and Co., 99, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, 29th instant, at noon, the minimum being £100.
To be addressed to the Bogan River Company, care of Messrs. MILES and CO., 99, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
Particulars of security, and specimen of the debenture, may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the office of Messrs. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney.
For the Bogan River Company,
J. JOHN MACKINTOSH,
Melbourne, 1st September.

TO THE PRINTERS OF AUSTRALIA
PRINTING INKS AT LONDON PRICES.
SHACKELL and EDWARDS,
Manufacturers to Her Majesty's Stationery and Printing Office;
The Crown and the Colonies;
The Bank of England;
and most of the leading Printers of the British Empire,
Sole Agent for New South Wales and Queensland,
A. CUBITT,
Bridge-street, Sydney.
Fresh shipments constantly arriving, and orders executed at London prices.

THE PRESS OF AUSTRALIA are respectfully informed that the undersigned, (Sole Agent in the colonies for
MILLER and RICHARD,
LONDON and EDINBURGH,
Manufacturers of
EXTRA HARD METAL TYPES,
PRINTING PRESSES,
AND MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,)
is now prepared to execute orders to any extent, his stock being replete with all the requirements of the trade; and his prices will be found far lower than any other.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the superiority of the extra hard metal from its great durability, so that it will last twice as long as the ordinary metal, also from its specific gravity being less than that of other type, and therefore carrying more letters to the front.
TYPE CAST IN THE COLONIES is generally known to be made from nothing else than the refuse of printing offices, the face soon becomes worn, and in a very short time from faults are produced.
THE EXTRA HARD METAL is warranted to stand better than any other, and in the trial made by MESSRS. OFFICE, & CO., it has so successfully stood the test of the heaviest machines that these fruits
HAVE ALWAYS HAD THE PREFERENCE, and continued to use by upwards of
TWO HUNDRED NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Newspaper Proprietors, Printers, and intending Journalists, are specially invited to give these types a trial, which will be found the very best and
THE MOST ECONOMICAL.
A. CUBITT, Sole Agent,
Bridge-street, Sydney.

PRINTING PRESSES.
Double bed presses
Demy ditto
Double crown ditto
Royal royal ditto
Football broadside ditto
Post royal ditto
Small-sized cylindrical taking table
Royal royal ditto ditto ditto
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
A. CUBITT,
Bridge-street, Sydney.

MISSING FRIENDS IN AUSTRALIA.
The success which has attended the institution for the discovery of
MISSING FRIENDS, NEXT OF KIN, &c.,
has induced the advertiser to give greater publicity to this Enterprise. During the last two years, two out of every three searches for persons wanted have terminated with satisfactory results, and, as the subscriber has experienced representatives throughout the Australian colonies, inquiries made through his office are most likely to end successfully.
Every information as to terms can be had on application to
A. CUBITT,
Missing Friends' Office,
Bridge-street, Sydney.

(Extract from the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ADVERTISER, May 2, 1864.)
"In countries where a large proportion of the population must of necessity be strangers to one another, we are all aware how difficult it sometimes is to find our relatives and friends. People frequently emigrate to those colonies with a hope of finding their friends at the address of the friends to the relief received from them, and are almost as frequently doomed to a painful disappointment. The establishment of an institution for seeking out missing friends in South Australia, however, is a most desirable one, and one which has done much for the promoter and to those who availed themselves of its benefits. Mr. Arthur Cubitt, the well-known news agent of Sydney, New South Wales, has undertaken to act as the agent for the institution above, and is gradually reaping the reward of his enterprise. Recently we have had occasion to engage the services of Mr. C., with a view to discovering persons connected with the address of a relative. From the information received, and the result has been such as to afford us every satisfaction. We have before us evident testimony of the fulness with which he supplies the list of missing friends at the address of the friends to the relief received from them, and are almost as frequently doomed to a painful disappointment. The establishment of an institution for seeking out missing friends in South Australia, however, is a most desirable one, and one which has done much for the promoter and to those who availed themselves of its benefits. Mr. Arthur Cubitt, the well-known news agent of Sydney, New South Wales, has undertaken to act as the agent for the institution above, and is gradually reaping the reward of his enterprise. Recently we have had occasion to engage the services of Mr. C., with a view to discovering persons connected with the address of a relative. From the information received, and the result has been such as to afford us every satisfaction. 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TO JULY 26TH.

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COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE for two single gentlemen, or a lady and gentleman. 188. Prince-street, Church-hill.

LET, that double verandah HOUSE, 70, Upper Fort-street; seven rooms and kitchen.

LET, a HOUSE; 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with water. A. Steel, Devonshire-st., S. Hill.

LET, in Shepherd's Paddock, 2 HOUSES, 5 rooms and kitchen each, water laid on. R. Mase, Shepherd's-st.

SHIPWRIGHTS and others.—To LET, a Wharf, with steam kiln, saw pits, &c. Chown's, Fyrmoot.

LET, Mr. W. Redman's Furnished RESIDENCE, Glebe heights, past Arundel-terrace.

LET, No. 174, Pitt-street, now in the occupation of M. H. S. & Co.

710 LET, four-roomed COTT
Surrey Hills, 257 Albion str.

NO LET, a SHOP. Apply Mrs. Clark, 117, Bathurst-street.

NO LET, at Manly Beach, a Furnished 5-roomed stone Cottage. Rent moderate. R. King, Circular Quay.

NO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE in William-terrace, Stanley-street. Apply to Mr. Flynn, No. 86, Stanley-street; or T. Maher, Willow-arc, Pitt-street.

NO LET, a Grocer's SHOP, doing a good trade. For SALE, a Spring-Cart, Horse, and Harness. C. CAULEY, Cook's River Road, Newtown.

NO LET, the PREMISES in George-street, known as Lawrence's Crickiet Depot. Apply to Messrs. Brad-
shaw & Newton, auctioneers, 239, George-street.

NO LET, No. 185, North-terrace, Macquarie-street,
opposite the Inner Government Domain. Apply to
J. Fairfax, Herald Office.

NO BE LET, a HOUSE, in Briabane-street, contain-
ing four rooms: kitchen and yard. Apply to Messrs.
Hayard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

NO 1 LET, commodious Family RESIDENCE in Macquarie-street, 13, near Lyons-terrace Apply Mr. Raby, opposite.

NO LET, a HOUSE, at the corner of Liverpool and Brompton streets, Darlinghurst. Apply at Black's tel. Crown-street, Surry Hills.

NO LET, two new first-class HOUSES, in a healthy situation, suitable for a gentleman's family. Apply Mr. D. Gunn, Harrow-street, Piccadilly.

NO LKT, HOUSE; 7 rooms, kitchen, &c.; balcony back and front, with view of har-bar. Beautiful situation, ten minutes from Post Office. Challenger's Buildings, Prince-street. Challenger, gunmaker, King-st.

NO BE LET, the BILLY BLUE'S INN, at North Shore, at a moderate rent to a good tenant. Is well adapted for a Grocery or Drapery Store. For terms apply Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

NO LKT, one of those beautifully situated HOUSES in Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street, with a fine

NO LET, in Stephen-street, Balmain, for six months, furnished COTTAGE, delightfully situated, and with every convenience. Apply on the premises; or Mr. Wright, the Bank Auction Rooms, Sydney.

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